

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 128, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 128, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 128, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A78080
RGB	167, 128, 128
RGB Percent	65%, 50%, 50%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4980, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.23, 0.35
HSL	0°, 18%, 58%
HSV	0°, 23%, 65%
XYZ	27.5518, 25.2123, 23.8364
YIQ	139.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

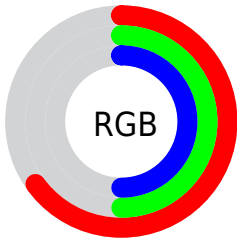
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 128, 128
Decimal	10977408
CIE Lab	57.28, 15.04, 5.81
CIE LCh	57, 16.122, 21.124
Yxy	25.2123, 0.3597, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289167488 (0xFFA78080)
YUV	139.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763
Hunter-Lab	50.2119, 10.0740, 7.0024

Details

The RGB color **167, 128, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **128, 167, 167**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 181, 181**, and **114, 79, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 111, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 145, 145**.

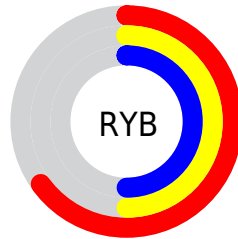
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (50%)

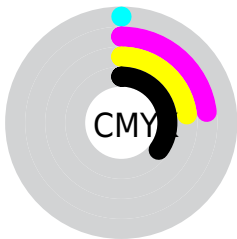
Blue (50%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (50%)

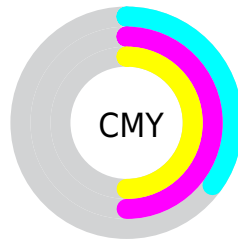


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (50%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 128, 128 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 167, 128, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 128, 128


255, 255, 255


 223, 181, 181

 252, 209, 208

 255, 237, 237

 167, 128, 128

 140, 103, 103

 114, 79, 79

 89, 56, 56


 65, 34, 35


 42, 13, 13


 9, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 128, 128

 167, 111, 111

 167, 128, 128

 167, 145, 145


 167, 95, 95

 167, 161, 161

 167, 78, 78

 167, 178, 178

 167, 61, 61

 167, 195, 195

 167, 45, 45

 167, 211, 211

 167, 28, 28

 167, 228, 228

 167, 11, 11

 167, 245, 245

 167, 0, 0

 167, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



163, 128, 142



167, 128, 128



163, 131, 116

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



167, 128, 128



122, 143, 120



116, 140, 165

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



167, 128, 128



128, 167, 167

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



103, 144, 159



167, 128, 128



107, 145, 133

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



167, 128, 128



138, 140, 111



100, 146, 147



135, 135, 164

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



167, 128, 128



157, 134, 111



100, 146, 147



111, 141, 164

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



167, 128, 128



217, 202, 202



167, 128, 167



110, 101, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



167, 128, 128



217, 156, 156



167, 147, 128



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 0



20, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



128, 167, 167



156, 217, 217



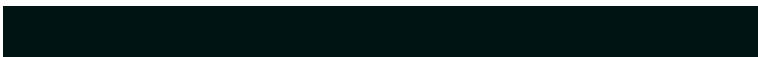
128, 147, 167



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 128, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

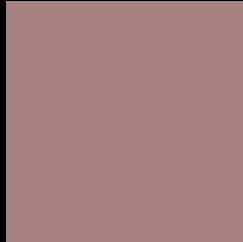
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 128, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 167, 128, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 128, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 128, 128.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
167, 128, 128

Protanopia
141, 137, 133

Deuteranopia
155, 133, 127



Tritanopia
168, 127, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 128, 128

Protanomaly

150, 134, 131

Deuteranomaly

159, 131, 127

Tritanomaly

168, 127, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 128, 128

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

150, 136, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 128, 128 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(167, 128, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 128, 128)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 128, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 128, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 128, 128 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 128, 128) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 128, 128) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 128, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 128, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 128, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 128, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 128, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 128, 128) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
128, 128) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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